

A REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
IN BOSQUE, ERATH, HOOD, JOHNSON, AND SOMERVELL  
COUNTIES, TEXAS

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1995A REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
IN BOSQUE, ERATH, HOOD, JOHNSON, AND SOMERVELL  
COUNTIES, TEXAS

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## **ABSTRACT**

A review of existing literature revealed Somervell County and its immediate neighbors, Bosque, Erath, Hood, and Johnson, counties, are in a region of Texas containing significant prehistoric and historic sites. In fact, each of these counties has sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was determined that prehistoric and historic sites in the five counties have been recorded primarily by two means: reservoir surveys conducted by professional archaeologists and the efforts of individuals, sometimes avocational archaeologists. As of March 2, 1995, the five counties had the following number of recorded sites at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas: Bosque (252), Erath (33), Hood (70), Johnson (12), and Somervell (105). Archaeological sites in the five counties date from Paleoindian times, about 10,000 years ago, through the present.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their assistance during this project. Peggy Mitchell has been instrumental in creating an interest in the history of Somervell County. Without her efforts this current project would not have been possible. Carolyn Spock and Rosario Casarez at TARL are thanked for their help with the review of their files. Lili Lyddon drafted the figure that appears in this report.

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## INTRODUCTION

Brazos Valley Research Associates (BVRA) was retained by the Museum of Paleontology and Archaeology in Glen Rose, Texas to review previous archaeological investigations in Somervell and adjacent counties (Figure 1). The counties immediately adjacent to Somervell County are Bosque, Erath, Hood, and Johnson. BVRA is familiar with previous work in Somervell County, having conducted two cultural resource studies in the county prior to this effort. William E. Moore compiled this overview. It is the purpose of this project to identify as many archaeological investigations in the five counties mentioned above as possible. All archaeological investigations, professional and avocational, are presented.

The investigations reported below were identified by checking as many sources as possible. First, the published *Abstracts in Texas Contract Archeology* series was checked for all references to the five counties. The abstracts series contains all state and federal reports from 1987 to 1992 (Moore 1990, 1991a, 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1994). There are no published bibliographies for this area; therefore, earlier documentation was obtained by checking the files at the Department of Antiquities Protection, Texas Historical Commission, in Austin, Texas. This is the official repository for all state and federal reviewed projects in Texas. There have been several indexes that contain relevant information such as the index to the first 50 years of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society by Helen Simons (1981). This source was examined for this project. In addition, the site records at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas was checked in order to identify the original recorders of each site. Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places were identified by checking a list maintained by the Texas Historical Commission. Finally, five volumes of the Texas Family Land Heritage Registry (Texas Department of Agriculture 1974, 1975, 1977-1978, 1979, and 1980) were checked for information on early Texas families. In order to be eligible for the Registry, a family must have maintained their land in agriculture for 100 years or more.

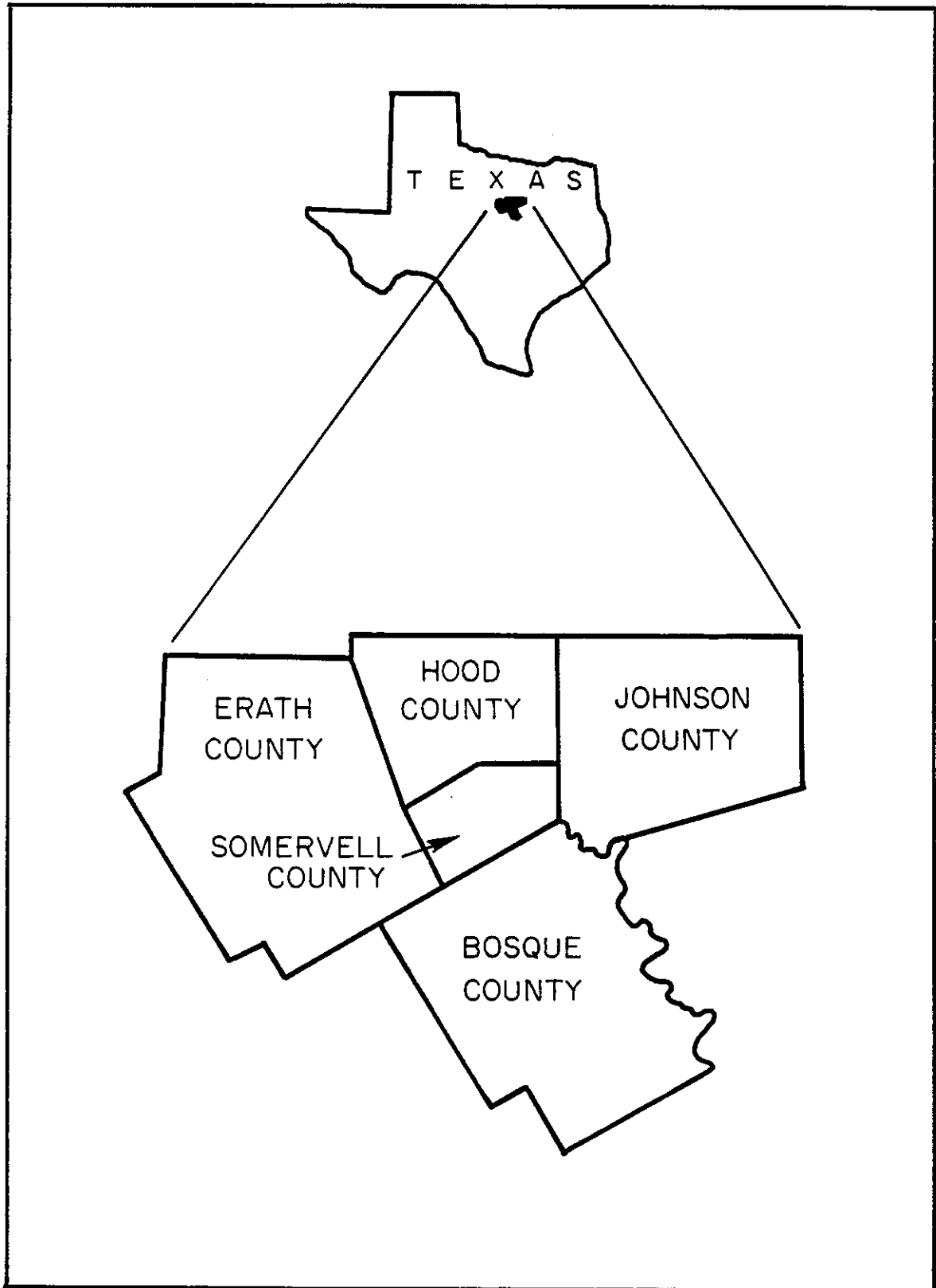


Figure 1. Somervell and Adjacent Counties.

## BOSQUE COUNTY

According to the site records at TARL, as of March 2, 1995, there are 252 recorded archaeological sites in Bosque County. Of this number, 38 sites are listed as National Register sites; however, only 1 has been determined to be eligible. Two sites are listed as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL). A complete listing of these sites appears as Appendix I.

### Previous Investigations

1945

Carl Chelf published an article on boat-shaped artifacts from Bosque and Val Verde counties, Texas in Volume 16 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society* (Chelf 1945).

1947

The first systematic field investigation in the county was an archaeological survey of the site of the proposed Lake Whitney Reservoir. The field survey was conducted by Robert L. Stephenson under the supervision of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Associate Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution (Stephenson 1947). Sixty-one archaeological sites were recorded, 23 of which are in Bosque County.

1965

Doris Olds reported on materials from Brawley's Cave (41BQ20), a large limestone rockshelter, in Volume 36 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. This prehistoric site was excavated in 1917 and 1918 by relic collectors. Olds' article attempts to salvage as much data from this very rich site as possible based on the materials available for study at the time.

1970

Robert L. Stephenson reported on previous work in the Whitney Reservoir area in Volume 41 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* (Stephenson 1970).

1974

The first edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1974). This volume contains eleven references to ranches and farms in Bosque County (Appendix I).



1975

The second edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1975). This volume contains four references to ranches and farms in Bosque County (Appendix I).

1978

Frank H. Watt published a chronology of sites in the central Brazos Valley based on radiocarbon dates (Watt 1978). This article appeared in Volume 49 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. Two sites in Bosque County are discussed. These are the Horn Rock Shelter Number 1 (41BQ47) and the Horn Rock Shelter Number 2 (41BQ46).

1986-1987

The Bosque Reservoir was surveyed.

1988

Daniel E. Fox (1988b) of the Texas Water Development Board conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed wastewater treatment facility. The size of the area examined is not stated in the report. One historic site (41BQ241), a stone dam, was recorded.

1989

An archaeological reconnaissance of the site of the Walnut Springs Wastewater Plant was conducted by W. Hayden Whitsett (1989) of the Texas Water Development Board. The size of the area examined is not stated in the report. One historic site house site (41BQ243) was recorded and a railroad grade, circa 1880, was observed.

1990

An archaeological survey of three proposed powerline construction projects in Bosque and Erath counties was performed by Brown and Brown Consulting Archeologists (Brown 1990). The size of the areas examined were 20 x 49,000, 20 x 3500, and 20 x 7000 feet rights-of-way. No sites were recorded in either county.

## ERATH COUNTY

According to the site records at TARL, as of March 2, 1995, there are 33 recorded archaeological in Erath County. Of this number, 5 sites are listed as National Register sites; however, not one has been determined to be eligible. Three sites are listed as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL). A complete listing of these sites appears as Appendix II.

### Previous Investigations

1974

The first edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1974). This volume contains only one reference to a farm in Erath County (Appendix II).

An archaeological survey of the Kickapoo Creek Watershed in the northeast corner of Erath County was conducted by SMU in 1973. Two sites (X41ER1 and X41ER2) were recorded.

1975

The second edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1975). This volume contains two references to farms in Erath County (Appendix II).

1977-1978

The fourth edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1977-1978). This volume contains references to one farm and one ranch in Erath County (Appendix II).

1985-1986

Archaeological excavations at a 20th century cellar (41ER26) were conducted by volunteers of the Western Cross Timbers Archeological Society in 1985 with follow-up work in 1986 (Patrick 1987). The focus of the investigations was the construction methods and use of a 3x4 meter cellar.

1990

An archaeological survey of three proposed powerline construction projects in Bosque and Erath counties was performed by Brown and Brown Consulting Archeologists (Brown 1990). The size of the areas examined were 20 x 49,000, 20 x 3500, and 20 x 7000 feet rights-of-way. No sites were recorded in either county.

1991

An archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed wastewater treatment project in the City of Stephenville was conducted by the Texas Water Development Board (Jurgens 1991). The size of the area examined was 8900 feet of wastewater pipeline and limited work on an existing plant site. No sites were recorded.

1992

An archaeological reconnaissance of revisions to a proposed wastewater project in the City of Stephenville was conducted by the Texas Water Development Board (Jurgens 1992b). The two areas examined consisted of 5470 and 9000 feet rights-of-way. No sites were recorded. One prehistoric site (41ER4) is discussed in the report.

A cultural resources survey of two distribution line conversion projects and a short tie line in the service area of the Erath County Electric Cooperative Association was conducted by AR Consultants (Skinner 1992). The area examined consisted of 18 acres. No sites were recorded. Archaeological site 41ER15 is noted as being close to the project area on private land.

## HOOD COUNTY

According to the site records at TARL, as of March 2, 1995, there are 70 recorded archaeological sites in Hood County. Of this number, 2 sites are listed as National Register sites; however, not one has been determined to be eligible. Two sites are listed as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL). A complete listing of these sites appears as Appendix III.

### Previous Investigations

1953

The proposed DeCordova Bend Reservoir was surveyed and 51 prehistoric sites were located and recorded (Jelks 1954).

1955

Adolph H. Witte (1955) presents a very general overview of the prehistory and history of a portion of the area he refers to as the upper western Cross Timbers of Texas. Hood County is located in this area.

1966

Southern Methodist University returned to DeCordova Bend Reservoir (Lorrain 1967, Skinner 1968).

1968

Jay C. Blaine et al. (1968) published the results of their work at the Acton Site in east-central Hood County, Texas in Volume 39 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. The authors began work at this site in 1961 and continued through 1967. Their work consisted mainly of surface collecting. Artifacts from the site date from Paleoindian times through the Late Prehistoric period.

1969

S. Alan Skinner and Randle Rash (1969) describe a Clovis fluted point found on a gravel bar in the Brazos River in an article in Volume 40 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*.

1971

S. Alan Skinner (1971) published an article in Volume 42 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* in which he discusses prehistoric settlement of the De Cordova Bend Reservoir in Hood County. His discussion is based on excavation of five prehistoric sites in the reservoir area in 1968 by Southern Methodist University. It was determined that the area had been occupied from Paleoindian through Late Prehistoric times.

1972

The first professional work in the county consisted of an intensive survey and preliminary testing program within the proposed Squaw Creek Reservoir by the Archaeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University in 1972 (Skinner and Humphreys 1973). This project examined an area of approximately 3200 acres in Hood and Somervell counties along a six mile segment of the Squaw Creek Valley. In Hood County, 2 prehistoric sites (41HD55 and 41HD57) and 1 historic site (41HD56) were recorded within the reservoir boundaries.

1974

Joseph G. Gallagher (1974b) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station transmission line and intake and return pipeline right-of-way in Hood and Somervell counties for Southern Methodist University. The size of the area surveyed is not mentioned in the report. In Hood County 2 prehistoric sites (41HD58 and 41HD59) and 1 historic site (41HD60) were recorded.

An archaeological survey of the Kickapoo Creek Watershed in the northwest corner of Hood County was conducted by SMU in 1973. Two sites (X41HD55 and X41HD56) were recorded.

The first edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1974). This volume contains one reference to a home site in Hood County (Appendix III).

1975

Joel L. Shiner (1975) discusses Clear Fork Gouges in Volume 46 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. One of the samples is a collection of gouges from the Acton site in east-central Hood County (see Blaine et al. 1968).

The second edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1975). This volume contains two references to a farm and ranch in Hood County (Appendix III).

1988

Daniel E. Fox (1988a) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a two acre tract in the city limits of Tolar, Texas for the Texas Water Development Board. No sites were recorded.

1989

David Collin Crass (1989) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Granbury Airport site. The size of the project area is not stated in the report. No sites were recorded.

## JOHNSON COUNTY

According to the site records at TARL as of March 2, 1995, there are 12 recorded archaeological sites in Johnson County. Of this number, 5 sites are listed as National Register sites; however, only 1 has been determined to be eligible. Two sites are listed as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL). A complete listing of these sites appears as Appendix IV.

### Previous Investigations

1974

The first edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1974). This volume contains only one reference to a ranch in Johnson County (Appendix IV).

1975

The second edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1975). This volume contains only one reference to a ranch in Johnson County (Appendix IV).

1977-1978

The fourth edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1977-1978). This volume contains only one reference to a farm in Johnson County (Appendix IV).

1990

A cultural resources survey of the Concord-Keene portion of the proposed Concord-Keene-Grandview Electric transmission line was conducted by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (1990). The area surveyed was 17.1 kilometers with a 30 meter right-of-way. No sites were recorded.

A reconnaissance of approximately 12 miles of proposed pipeline easement and a wastewater treatment plan (approximately 10 acres) were examined by the Texas Water Development Board (Whitsett 1990b). One prehistoric site and one historic site were recorded.

1992

An archaeological reconnaissance of a wastewater project in the City of Alvarado was conducted by the Texas Water Development Board (Jurgens 1992a). The area examined was 80 acres and a 59,000 foot right-of-way. No sites were recorded.

The Texas Highway Department examined 13.5 acres at a construction site (Texas Department of Transportation 1992). No sites were recorded.



## SOMERVELL COUNTY

According to the site records at TARL, as of March 2, 1995, there are 105 recorded archaeological sites in Somervell County. Of this number, 2 sites are listed as National Register sites; however, not one has been determined to be eligible. Four sites are listed as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL). A complete listing of these sites appears as Appendix V.

### Somervell County

1955

Adolph H. Witte (1955) presents a very general overview of the prehistory and history of a portion of the area he refers to as the upper western Cross Timbers of Texas. Somervell County is located in this area.

1972

The first professional work in the county consisted of an intensive survey and preliminary testing program within the proposed Squaw Creek Reservoir by the Archaeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University in 1972 (Skinner and Humphreys 1973). This project examined an area of approximately 3200 acres in Hood and Somervell counties along a six mile segment of the Squaw Creek Valley. In Somervell County, 16 prehistoric sites (41SV28, 41SV31-41SV34, 41SV36-41SV41, 41SV44-41SV45, 41SV48, 41SV52, and 41SV54) and 6 historic sites (41SV29, 41SV35, 41SV42-41SV43, 41SV46, and 41SV53) were recorded within the reservoir boundaries.

1974

A reconnaissance survey of Dinosaur Valley State Park was performed by Southern Methodist University in September of 1974 (Gallagher 1974a). This study was initiated partly to add to the growing body of data for the region and partly out of concern for the archaeological resources of the park that are potentially threatened by an increase in tourism. The survey was intended primarily to examine portions of the park thought most likely to contain archaeological materials and no attempt was made to conduct a systematic investigation of the entire park. As a result of this reconnaissance, four archaeological sites were located (41SV56 - 41SV59). No artifacts were collected and no shovel tests were dug. Joseph G. Gallagher (1974b) conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station transmission line and intake and return pipeline right-of-way in Hood and Somervell counties for Southern Methodist University. The size of the area surveyed is not mentioned in the report. In Somervell County 1 prehistoric site (41SV55) was recorded.

1974 (continued)

Excavation at the Hopewell School site (41SV30) was undertaken by Southern Methodist University in the summer of 1974 following a pedestrian survey of the Squaw Creek Reservoir conducted earlier which resulted in the recording of this site (Gallagher and Bearden 1976). Over 300 square meters were excavated to bedrock in large block areas. The site was found to contain a temporally mixed occupation, although the Late Archaic period was best represented.

The first edition of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* was published by the Texas Department of Agriculture (1974). This volume contains two references to a homestead and ranch in Somervell County (Appendix V).

1975

Two small area surveys were conducted by the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation in 1975. On June 18, 1975 an investigation was made of F.M. 201 from U.S. 67 to the Somervell County line (Letter report on file at the Texas Historical Commission, Somervell County files). No sites were found.

On June 19, 1975, an investigation was made of F.M. 205 from F.M. 204 to Glen Rose (Letter report on file at the Texas Historical Commission, Somervell County files). No sites were found.

1982

Two sites were recorded in 1982 by Laurie Moseley, III of Springtown, Texas. Mr. Moseley is an amateur archaeologist who participated in the 1974 reconnaissance of Dinosaur Valley State Park (Gallagher 1974a). The two sites, recorded as a private project, consist of a prehistoric campsite (41SV1) described to be very prolific in terms of artifacts and a historic pioneer cemetery (41SV2) that contains graves from the 1820s and 1830s.

1989

On January 30, 1989, the Texas Water Development Board conducted an archeological reconnaissance of proposed wastewater system improvements (Whitsett 1990a). The pedestrian survey was largely confined to the line route leading from the existing wastewater treatment plant to near the corner of F.M. 144 at the Glen Lake Camp. "Spot checks" were conducted along F.M. 205 where a few visible surfaces were present and along Paluxy Street on the south bank of the river between F.M. 144 and Montgomery Branch. No sites were observed.

1990

Jimmy Smith, a member of the Texas Archeological Society and Steward for the Office of the State Archeologist, recorded a prehistoric rockshelter site (41SV60) in 1990 after he visited it with Don Lemens, local artifact collector (TARL site files). This is an important site containing at least one burial, *Perdiz*, *Washita*, *Bonham*, and *Scallorn* arrow points, deer and fish bone, burned rock, deer antler flaking tool, and possible shell scoop. The site has been vandalized by Mr. Lemens who plans to destroy it completely.

1991

S. Alan Skinner (1991) of AR Consultants conducted a pedestrian survey of 10 acres near Chalk Mountain for the Erath County Electric Cooperative. One historic house site, consisting of a standing chimney was recorded as 41SV66. Based on bottle glass found near the house it is believed this house dates to after the turn of the century.

Daniel J. Crouch of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department visited Dinosaur Valley State Park in 1991 and recorded two prehistoric sites (41SV61 - 41SV62) and three historic sites (41SV63 - 41SV65). Site 41SV64 is a possible grave associated with a rock cairn. The addition of these sites increased the total number of known sites in the park to nine.

In cooperation with local collector Don Lemens, forms for fourteen prehistoric sites (41SV102 - 41SV115) were submitted to TARL in October of 1991 by Jimmy Smith.

A survey of the Glen Rose Golf Club was conducted by Brazos Valley Research Associates in April of 1991 (Moore 1991b). Two hundred acres adjacent to Squaw Creek were examined. One previously recorded site (41SV51) was visited and evaluated. Four new prehistoric sites (41SV3 - 41SV5, 41SV47) were recorded. The rock art at 41SV51 is unique to the area. Therefore, it was suggested that it be protected and considered a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places.

1992

As part of a Soil Conservation Service Training Program, Jimmy Smith submitted forms for five prehistoric sites (41SV69 - 41SV73) and two historic sites (41SV68 and 41SV74) to TARL in March of 1992.

1992 (continued)

Brazos Valley Research Associates (Moore 1992c, 1995) conducted an archaeological assessment of the 3000 acre Fossil Rim Wildlife Center. This was not a 100% survey as emphasis was placed on visiting known sites and certain high probability localities. Eleven prehistoric sites (41SV67, 41SV75 - 41SV77, 41SV79 - 41SV81, 41SV83, 41SV85, 41SV88 - 41SV89) 3 historic sites (41SV78, 41SV84, 41SV90), and 5 isolated finds were recorded on Fossil Rim property. In addition, 2 prehistoric sites (41SV82, 41SV87) and 1 historic site (41SV86) were recorded on private land.

1993

In 1994, the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, conducted limited testing of two prehistoric sites (41SV56 - 41SV57) at Dinosaur Valley State Park (Turpin 1994). In addition, an historic site (41SV63) was assessed for impact from pending construction and one additional historic site (41SV117) and three additional prehistoric sites (41SV118 - 41SV120) were recorded.

1997

In 1997, Brazos Valley Research Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an additional 260 acre tract, an expansion of the Squaw Valley Golf Course in Somervell County, Texas (Moore and Bradle 1997). Much of the project area was in the floodplain of Squaw Creek. One prehistoric site (41SV151), a buried hearth, was found on an ancient terrace of the creek. Burned rock was found in a backhoe trench at a depth of 45 cm, and fragments of burned rock, bone, and charcoal were found between 95 and 110 cm in an adjacent trench.

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\* On file at the Department of Antiquities Protection in Austin, Texas.

+ On file with the author.

Note: Only five volumes of the *Texas Family Land Heritage Registry* were checked. They are Volumes 1 and 4-6.

## APPENDIX I

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES AND STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARKS  
FOR BOSQUE COUNTY

Listed National Register Sites

Bosque County Courthouse  
Bosque County Jail  
Bridges-Johnson House  
Hogg Creek Archeological District (41BQ57-41BQ64)  
Norwegian Settlement of Bosque County  
J. H. Bekken House  
Brandhagen Houses  
Brogdon Farm Structure  
Bronstad House  
John and Mary Colwick Farm  
Peter Dahl Farm  
Ellingson Farm  
Even and Petrine Eickson Farm  
Ole and Elizabeth Finstad Site  
First National Bank Building  
Adolf and Christine Godager Site  
Gunsten and Lofise Grimland House  
Keddel and Live Grimland Farm  
Hoff-Ulland Farm  
James Jens and Martha Jenson House  
Christen and Johanne Knudson House  
A. H. Lahlum House  
Marthin Larson House  
Eric and Martha Lindberg Farm  
Norway Mill  
Olson-Hanson Farm  
Olson-Nelson Farm  
Joseph and Anna Olson farm  
John Pederson Farm  
Ole and Ann Pierson Farm  
Carl and Sedel Questad Farm  
Reeder-Omenson Farm  
Hans and Berthe Reiersen House  
Jens and Kari Ringness Farm  
Tom and Martha Rogstad Farm  
Tobias and Wilhelmine Schultz Farm  
Cunarus and Igerborg Shefstad House  
Upper Settlement Rural Historic District

## National Register Eligible Sites

Iredell State Bank

## State Archeological Landmarks

Bosque County Courthouse  
First National Bank Building

## Texas Family Land Heritage Properties

1974

Bakke Ranch (established 1868)  
Bearden Farm (established 1866)  
Bekkelund Farm (established 1873)  
Dahl Farm (1854) [listed twice]  
Hilltop Farm (established 1874)  
Jenson Farm (established 1858)  
Lindberg Farm (established 1857)  
Parks Ranch (established 1856)  
Reierson Ranch (established 1863)  
White Farm (established 1873)

1975

Anderson Ranch (established 1871)  
Hoel Ranch (established 1873)  
Homerstadt Farm (established 1853)  
S. M. Oswald's Farm (established 1858)

## APPENDIX II

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES AND STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARKS  
FOR ERATH COUNTY

Listed National Register Sites

Berry House  
Bluff Dale Suspension Bridge  
Erath County Courthouse  
Thurber Historic District  
Wyatt-Hickie Ranch Complex

National Register Eligible Sites

None

State Archeological Landmarks

Bluff Dale Suspension Bridge  
Erath County Courthouse  
President's House, Tarleton State University

Texas Family Land Heritage Properties

1974

Wells Farm (established 1846)

1975

W. L. Keahey Farm (established 1866)  
Stephen Farm (established 1848)

1977-1978

John Leander Kiker Farm (established 1873)  
Weldon Williams and Sons Ranch (established 1875)

### APPENDIX III

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES AND STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARKS  
FOR HOOD COUNTY

Listed National Register Sites

Hood County Courthouse Historic District  
Wright-Henderson-Duncan House

National Register Eligible Sites

None

State Archeological Landmarks

Acton State Historic Site (41HD22 - Cemetery)  
Hood County Courthouse

Texas Family Land Heritage Properties

1974

Massey Home Site (established 1860)

1975

Compton Farm (established 1872)  
Millington Ranch (established 1873)



## APPENDIX IV

## NATIONAL REGISTER SITES AND STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARKS FOR JOHNSON COUNTY

### Listed National Register Sites

Cleburne Carnegie Library  
Ham Creek Archeological Site (41JN2)  
Meredith Hart House  
Johnson County Courthouse

### National Register Eligible Sites

Cleburne Post Office

### State Archeological Landmarks

Carnegie Library  
Johnson County Courthouse

### Texas Family Land Heritage Properties

1974

Crowder Ranch (established 1838)

1975

Myres Place Since 1871 (established 1871)

1977-1978

Russell Farm (established 1877)

## APPENDIX V

NATIONAL REGISTER SITES AND STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARKS  
FOR SOMERVELL COUNTY

Listed National Register Sites

Barnard's Mill  
Somervell County Courthouse

National Register Eligible Sites

None

State Archeological Landmarks

Somervell County Courthouse  
41SV56  
41SV57  
41SV58  
41SV89  
Carnegie Library  
Johnson County Courthouse

Texas Family Land Heritage Properties

1974

The Old Gordon Place (established 1873)  
White Ranch (established 1856)